

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 587.]

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street, where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his Store, opposite the Court-house, a very large and general assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Glass, and Queens Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of **Reid & McLean** being the day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to **David Reid**, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:
2,556 2-3 acres, in the name of **Holland Hanic**.

444 2-3 acres, in the name of **Samuel Coleman**, near **Williamstown**.
2,500 do. in the name of **John Breckenridge**.

1,111 do. in the name of **Lucas Sullivan**.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters:

410 acres, in the name of **John Crawford**.

1,000 do. **Elizabeth Moody**, **Ruffel Creek**.

1,000 do. do. **Indian Creek**, **Big Barren**.

1,000 do. **William Thompson**, one on **Cumberland River**,

1,000 do. one on **Big Barren**, and one on **Trade Water**.

666 2-3 do. **James Smith**, **Trade Water**.

1,000 do. **Thomas Galsins** do.

1,000 do. **Do Goofe Creek**.

1,500 do. **Do Goofe Creek**.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

FOR SALE.

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on **Tramels Creek**, a branch of **Montgomery** and **Allen**, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of **Punchoon Creek**, on **Big Barren River**, adjoining the lands of **Christopher C. DeKlauman**, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

To be Hired.

BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1st day of January 1798,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES,

three men and a woman, of the estate of **Christopher Chinn** dec. They are not to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the same time will be rented fifteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to said estate. All those indebted for hire of negroes for the present year, are requested to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well clothed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian.

December 12, 1797.

CONFLAGRATION: a poem on the last day,—may be had at this office.

HUGHES and FITZBUGH, HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **PAVILS,** which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE, An Overshot Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison County, upon Silver Creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about 140 Acres of Land, Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the State. The dam and race, have flood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to **George Smart** in Lexington, or to **Robert Smart**, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

* * * Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also a **VERY LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN**, a good distiller. Also a **VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL**, sixteen years of age. Also, the note-holder called **THE FERGUSON GRAY**. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on **Cane Run**, four miles from Lexington, Fayette County.

SAMUEL BRIDGER.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start a for Philadelphia on the Fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself justified in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, junr.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797.

STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a **foal Mare**, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her forehead. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber.

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands in six lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the finite lots including his blacksmith shop, on terms which the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation

of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and up, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MORTON,

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that this Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

J. I. BRADFORD, Clerk.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity.—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

LOST

IN August last, from James Dunwidie's near Madison Court house, a foal Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hands high, a blaze in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, trot natural, and her legs taking her up and securing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward, paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the County of Campbell, on the waters of **Lynch Creek**, containing 2599 acres. One tract, lying on **Long Creek**, a branch of **Rough Creek**, Hardin County, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to **Capt. Robt. Craddock** in Danville, or to **JOHN W. HOLT**, atty-in fact for **THOS. HOLT.**

The Trustees of the Kentucky Academy are requested to meet at Lexington, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The important business before the board, require their punctual attendance. By order of the board.

JOHN ARTHUR, Clk.

December 14.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by **A. F. SAUGRAIN**, in Lexington, and sold whole and retail, at **ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.**

Lexington August 8.

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CORN, BACON and WHISKY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES

Lexington.

An act giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning plats and certificates to the Register's office.

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, entitled, "An act to repeal an act, entitled, 'An act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the legislature of Virginia and this State, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the regulations of the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this State, which is not set apart by treaties for any tribe of Indians.

Provided however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary ceded by Congress to the Indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature. And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made prior to the adjunction of the line to be run between this State and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers of the Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all plats and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or make void any entry claimed by infants, feme covert, persons non compos mentis, or persons in captivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to **W. & G. Guthrie** are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. **Nelson Thomas** is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. **EDWARD WEST**

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 8d.

An Expository Letter

From **EDWARD RUSHTON** to **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, of Mount Vernon.

HEMP SEED

WANTED,

At the Store of **Samuel Price & Co.**

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the

press, doreen or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord, 1798

EXTRACT. From Mr. PITT'S AGGRAVATED JUSTICE.

IT is the practice of what has unjustly obtained the name of civilization (and the practice merits not to be called either charity or policy) to make some provision for persons becoming poor and wretched, only at the time they become so. Would it not, even as a matter of economy, be far better, to advise means to prevent their becoming poor? This can best be done, by making every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, an inheritor of something to begin with. The ragged face of society, chequered with the extremes of affluence and of want, proves that some extraordinary violence has been committed upon it, and calls on justice for redress. The great mass of the poor, in all countries, are become an hereditary race, and it is next to impossible for them to get out of that state themselves. It ought also to be observed, that this increases in all countries that are called civilized. More persons fall annually into it, than get out of it.

Though in a plan, in which justice and humanity are the foundation principles, interest ought not to be admitted into the calculation, yet it is always of advantage to the establishment of any plan, to show that it is beneficial as a matter of interest. The success of any proposed plan, submitted to public consideration, must, finally, depend on the numbers interested in supporting it, united with the justice of its principles.

The plan here proposed, will benefit all, without injuring any. It will consolidate the interest of the republic, with that of the individual. To the numerous class disposed of their natural inheritance by the system of landed property, it will be an act of national justice. To persons dying possessed of moderate fortunes, it will operate as a routine to their children, more beneficial than the sum of money paid into the fund; and it will give to the accumulation of riches a degree of security, that none of the old governments of Europe, now tottering on their foundations, can give.

I do not suppose that more than one family in ten, in any of the countries of Europe, has, when the head of the family dies, a clear property of five hundred pounds sterling. To all such, the plan is advantageous. That property would pass fifty pounds into the fund, and if there were only two children under age, they would receive fifteen pounds each (thirty pounds) on coming of age, and be entitled to ten pounds a year after fifty. It is from the overgrown acquisition of property that the fund will support itself; and I know that the possessors of such property in England, though they would eventually be benefited by the protection of nine tenths of it, will exclaim against the plan. But, without entering into any enigma how they came by that property, let them recollect that they have been the advocates of this war, and that Mr. Pitt has already laid on more new taxes to be raised annually, upon the people of England, and that for supporting the despotism of Austria, and the Bourbons, against the liberties of France, than would annually pay all the sums proposed in this plan.

I propose to create a national fund, out of which their shall be paid to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, as a compensation in part, for the loss of his or her natural inheritance, by the introduction of the system of landed property; and also, the sum of ten pounds sterling, per annum, during life, to every person now living, of the age of fifty years, and to all others as they shall arrive at that age. The means by which the fund is to be created, are as follows:

It is proposed that the payments, as already stated, be made to every person, rich or poor. It is left to make it, to prevent invidious distinctions. It is also left to be made, because it is in view of natural inheritance, which, as a right, belongs to every man, over and above the property he may have created or inherited from those who died. Such persons as do not choose to receive it, can throw it into the common fund.

Taking it then for granted, that no person ought to be in a worse condition when born under what is called a state of civilization, than he would have been, had he been born in a state of nature, and that civilization ought to have made, and ought still to make, provision for that purpose, it can only be done by subtracting from property, a portion equal in value to the natural inheritance it has absorbed.

Various methods may be proposed for this purpose, but that which appears to be the best, not only because it will operate without deranging any present possessors, or without interfering with the collection of taxes, or loans necessary for the purpose of government and the revolution, but because it will be the least troublesome, and most effectual, and also because the subtraction will be made at a time that best admits it, which is, at the moment that property is passing by the death of one person to the possession of another. In this case, the bequeather gives nothing; the receiver pays nothing. The only matter to him, is, that the monopoly of natural inheritance, to which there never was a right, begins to cease in his person. A generous man would not wish it to continue, and a just man will rejoice to see it abolished.

My state of health prevents my making sufficient enquiries with respect to the doctrine of probabilities, whereon to found calculations with high degrees of certainty as they are capable of. What, therefore, I offer on this head is more the result of observation and reflection, than of received information; but I believe it will be found to agree sufficiently enough with fact.

In the first place, taking twenty-one years as the epoch of maturity, all the property of a state real and personal, is always in the possession of persons above that age. It is then necessary to know as a datum of calculation, the average of years, which persons above that age will live. I take this average to be about thirty years, for though many persons will live forty, fifty or sixty years after the age of twenty-one years, others will die much sooner, and found in every year of that time.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time, it will give, without any material variation, one way or other the average of time in which the whole property or capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will have passed through one entire revolution in descent, that is, will have gone by deaths to new possessors; for though, in many instances, some parts of this capital will remain forty, fifty or sixty years in the possession of one person, other parts will have revolved two or three times before that thirty years expire, which will bring it to that average; for were one half the capital of a nation to revolve twice in thirty years, it would produce the same fund as if the whole revolved once.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time in which the whole capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will revolve once, the thirty part thereof will be the sum that will revolve every year, that is, will go by death to new possessors; and this last sum being thus known, and the ratio per cent. to be subtracted from it being determined, will give the annual amount or income of the proposed fund, to be applied as already mentioned.

In looking over the discourse of the English minister, Pitt, in his opening of what is called, in England, the budget (the scheme of finance for the year 1797) I find an estimate of a national capital of the country. As this estimate of a national capital is prepared ready to my hand, I take it as a datum to act upon. When a calculation is made upon the known capital of a nation, combined with its population, it will serve as a scale for any other nation, in proportion as its capital and population be more or less. I am the more disposed to take this estimate of Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of shewing to that minister, upon his own calculation, how much better money may be employed than wasting it, as he has done, on the wild project of setting up Bourbon kings. What in the name of Heaven, are Bourbon kings to the people of England? It is better that the people have bread.

Mr. Pitt states the national capital of England to be one thousand three hundred millions sterling, which is about one fourth part of the national capital of France including Belgium. The event of the last harvest in each country proves that the soil of France is more productive than that of England, and that it can better support twenty-four or twenty-five millions of inhabitants, than that of England can (even, or seven and a half).

The thirty part of this capital of £1,300,000,000, is £43,333,333, which is the part that will revolve every year by deaths in that country to new possessors; and the sum that will annually revolve in France in the proportion of four to one, will be about one hundred and seventy-three millions sterling. From this sum of £43,333,333, annually revolving is to be subtracted the value of the natural inheritance absorbed in it, which perhaps, in fair justice, cannot be taken for less, and ought not to be taken more than a tenth part.

It will always happen, that of the property thus revolving by deaths every year part will descend in a direct line to sons and daughters, and the other part collaterally, and in proportion will be found to be about three to one: that is, about thirty millions of the above sum will descend to direct heirs, and the remaining sum of £13,333,333, to more distant relations, and part to strangers.

Considering then that man, is always related to society, that relationship will become comparatively greater in proportion as the next of kin is more distant. It is therefore consistent with civilization to say, that where there are no direct heirs, society shall be heir to a part over and above the tenth part due to society. If this additional part be from five to ten or twelve per cent. in proportion as the next of kin be nearer or more remote, so as to average with the effects that may fall, which ought always to go to society and not to the government, an addition of ten per cent. more, the produce from the annual sum of £43,333,333, will be, From 32,000,000, at 10 per cent. 3,200,000 From 13,333,333, at 10 per cent. 1,333,333 with the addition of ten per cent. more 2,666,666

£43,333,333 - - - £5,666,666

Having thus arrived at the annual amount of the proposed fund, I come in the next place, to speak of the population proportioned to this fund, and to compare it with uses to which the fund is to be applied.

The population (I mean that of England) does not exceed seven millions and a half, and the number of persons above the age of fifty will in that case be about four hundred thousand. There would not however be more than that number that would accept the proposed ten pounds sterling per annum, though they would be entitled to it. I have no idea it would be accepted by many persons who had a yearly income of two or three hundred pounds sterling. But as we often see instances of rich people falling into sudden poverty, even at the age of sixty, they would have the right of drawing all the arrears due to them. Four millions, therefore of the above annual sum of £5,666,666, will be required for four hundred thousand aged persons, at ten pounds sterling each.

I come now to speak of persons annually arriving at twenty-one years of age. If all the persons who died were above the age of twenty-one years, the number of persons annually arriving at that age, must be equal to the annual number of deaths, to keep the population stationary. But the greater part die under the age of twenty-one, and therefore, the number of persons annually arriving at twenty-one, will be less than half the number of deaths. The whole number of deaths upon a population of seven millions and a half, will be about 200,000 annually. The number arriving at twenty-one years of age will be about 100,000. The whole number of these will not receive the proposed fifteen pounds, for the reason already mentioned, that as in the former case, they would be entitled to it. Admitting then that a tenth part declined receiving it, the amount would stand thus:

Fund annually - - - £5,666,666
To 400,000 aged persons at £15 each, £6,000,000
To 90,000 persons at 21 year £15 each, £1,350,000
5,350,000

There are in every country a number of blind and lame persons, totally incapable of earning a livelihood. But as it will always happen that the greater number of blind persons will be among those who are above the age of fifty years, they will be provided for in that class. The remaining sum of £30,666, will provide for the lame and blind under that age, at the same rate of £10 annually for each person.

ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE BRUTE CREATION.

We remark only in brute animals cries which appear to us inarticulate; we hear only an almost insupportable repetition of the same sounds. We can besides scarcely represent to ourselves how animals who have a long shout or a hiss. From their prejudices we conclude, pretty generally, that brute animals have no language in the proper sense of the word; that speech is an advantage peculiar to ourselves, and the privilege expressive of human reason. We are to superior to animals, that we need not overlook or be wilfully blind to the qualities they possess; and the apparent uniformity of sounds that strike us, ought not to mislead our judgment. When a foreign language is spoken in our presence, we conceive that we hear only a repetition of the same sounds. Habit and even a knowledge of the language, can only enable us to distinguish the difference. The organs of animals are so dissimilar to ours, that this difficulty must be increased, and it must be almost impossible for us to observe and discriminate the accents, the expressions, the inflections of their language. Do brute animals speak or not? The question is to be answered by the solution of two others. Have they what is necessary to enable them to speak? Can they, without speaking, execute what we see them execute? Language supplies only a train of ideas and a power of articulation. It might easily be proved, that brute animals feel, compare, judge, reflect, conclude; they have in fact, a train of ideas, all that is in this respect necessary to enable them to speak. With regard to the power of articulation, the majority of them appear to have nothing in their organization that should deprive them of it. We even see birds whose conformation is so different from ours, arrive at the pronunciation of words entirely similar to what we articulate. Thus animals possess all the requisites necessary to language. But if we examine more closely the detail of their actions, we shall see that they must necessarily communicate a part of their ideas, and that it must be by the aid of words. It is certain that, between themselves, they never confound the cry of fear with that which expresses love. Their various agitations have different intonations that characterize them. If a mother alarmed for her family had but one cry to warn them of their danger, the family would on hearing this cry, always make the same movement. But on the contrary, these movements vary according to circumstances. Sometimes it is to hasten their flight, sometimes to conceal themselves, and sometimes to make resistance. Since then in consequence of the orders given by the mother, the actions are different, it is impossible but that the language must be different. Can the expressions between the male and female, while a commerce exists between them, be the same, when we perceive so clearly a thousand movements of a different nature? An eagerness more or less marked on the part of the male; a coyne mixed with allurements on the part of the female; affected refusals, caprice, jealousy, quarrels, reconciliations. Can we suppose that the sounds which accompany all these movements, are not varied, as well as the intonations which they express? It is true, that the language of action is of great use with brute animals, and that they can communicate by means of it a considerable part of ideas. This language, familiar to beings who feel more strongly than they think, makes a very

quick impression, and produces almost instantaneously the communication of the sentiments it expresses; but it cannot suffice for all the combined actions of animals, which suppose concert, convention, designation of place, &c. &c. Two wolves, who, to hunt with the greatest ease, divide the task between them, the one attacking the prey, whilst the other waits in a convenient place to pursue it with fresh strength, could not act together with so much concert without communicating their project, and it is impossible they should communicate it without the aid of articulate language.

The education of brute animals is effected in a great measure by the language of action. It is imitation which accustoms them to the movements necessary for the preservation of the natural life of the animal. But when cares, when the objects of forethought and fear increase with the dangers to which they are exposed, this language is no longer sufficient; instruction becomes complicated and words are necessary to transmit it. Without an articulate language how, for example, can the education of a fox be completed? Fact proves, that before they have had time to instruct themselves by their own experience, the young foxes, when they come out of the kennel for the first time, are more mistrustful and cautious in places where they are much persecuted, than the old ones are where no snares are laid for them. This observation, which is incontestable, affords absolute demonstration of the necessity of language. For how can they otherwise acquire the science of precaution, which supposes a series of facts known, of comparisons made, of judgments formed? It is absurd then to doubt that brute animals have a language, by means of which they transmit the ideas which must necessarily be communicated. But the invention of words being limited by the need they have of them, the language must of course be very concise among beings who are always in a state of action, of fear, or of sleep. There exists between them but a very limited number of relations; and from their mode of living, they are absolute strangers to those numerous refinements which are the fruit of factitious passions, of society, of leisure, and of ennui. It is probable, that the language of carnivorous animals is more copious, than that of frugivorous animals much less exuberant, and that in all the species it would improve as well as their intelligence, if they enjoyed the exterior requisites necessary to improvement. But want, the principle of activity in every sentient being, will ever retain each species within the limits assigned to it by nature.

GOOD NATURED CREDULITY.

A MORAL TALE.

A Chaldean peasant was conducting a goat to the city of Bagdat. He was mounted on an ass and the goat followed him with a bell suspended from his neck. "I shall sell these animals (said he to himself) for thirty pieces of silver; and with this money I can purchase a new turban, and a rich velvet of tulle, which I will tie with a sash of purple silk. The young damfels will then smile more favourably upon me; and I shall then be the finest man at the mosque."—Whilst the peasant was thus anticipating in ideas his future enjoyments, three artful rogues concerted a stratagem to plunder him of his present treasures. As he moved slowly along, one of them slipped off the bell from the neck of the goat, and fastened it without being perceived, to the tail of the ass, carried away his booty. The man riding upon the ass, and hearing the sound of the bell, continued to muse without the least suspicion of the loss he had sustained. Happening however a short while afterwards, to turn about his head he discovered, with grief and astonishment, that the animal was gone, which constituted a considerable part of his riches; and he enquired, with the utmost anxiety after his goat, of every traveller whom he met.

The second rogue now accosted him and said, "I have just seen in yonder field, a man in great haste, dragging a dog with him a goat."—The peasant dismounted and requested the obliging stranger to hold his ass, that he

might lose no time in overtaking the thief. He instantly began the pursuit, and having succeeded in vain the course that was pointed out to him, he came back fatigued and breathless to the place from whence he set out; where he found neither his ass nor the deceitful informer, to whose care he had intrusted him. As he walked pensively onwards, overwhelmed with shame, vexation, and disappointment; his attention was roused by the loud complaints and lamentations of a Poor man, who sat by the side of a well. He turned out of the way to sympathize with a brother in affliction, recounted his own misfortunes, and required the cause of all that violent sorrow which seemed to oppress him. Alas! said the poor man, in the most piteous tone of voice, and with rolling here to drink, I dropped into the water a casket full of diamonds, which I was employed to carry to the capital of Bagdat; and I shall be put to death on suspicion of having secreted a valuable treasure. Why do not you jump into the well in search of the casket cried the peasant; it astonished at the stupidity of his new acquaintance. Because it is deep, replied the man, and I can neither dive nor swim.—But will you undertake this kind office for me, and I will reward you with thirty pieces of silver? The peasant accepted the offer with exultation, and whilst he was putting off his cassock, vest, and slippers, poured out his soul in thanksgivings to the holy prophet, for this providential succour. But the moment he plunged into the water, in search of the pretended casket, the man (who was one of the rogues that had concerted the plan of robbing him) seized upon his garments, and bore them off in security to his comrades.

Thus, through inattention, simplicity, and credulity, was the unfortunate Chaldean duped of all his little possessions; and he hastened back to his cottage, with no other covering for his nakedness, than a rattered garment which he borrowed on the road.

LOST.

ON the evening of the 25th instant, on the road between Mr. David Logan's and Lexington,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book, with a number of valuable papers; amongst which is a bond executed by John Fowler & John Overton, to the amount of 141. Any person delivering said book &c. to Mr. John M'Nair, in Lexington, or to Mr. David Logan, shall be handsomely rewarded by me, JAMES M'CLURE.

December 26, 1797. 113

Five Dollars Reward, LOST, in the neighborhood of Springfield, Washington county, a BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, which will be of no service to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the above described pocket book, with its contents to the subscriber, living in Stanford, Lincoln county.

JOHN SMITH. December 27, 1797. 122

For Sale, FOUR OUT LOTS adjoining each other, situate in Lexington, on which is my brick yard, which is equal if not superior to any in this place. Also a commodious brick dwelling house; the walls and work of which is superior to any in this place—with a never failing spring, convenient to the house, the water of which is of an excellent quality. I have also 8 acres of WOOD LAND, adjoining the above lots.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN BOB, Lexington, December 27, 1797. 11

Notice to the Citizens of Kentucky, I AM legally and equitably entitled to two thousand acres of land, lying near the dry ridge, and have a patent for it in my own name—also three thousand acres adjoining the above, patented in the name of Joseph Perkins and myself. Should those lands or any part thereof be offered for sale by any person whatever, I hereby forewarn all and every person from purchasing them, or any part of them. THO. UNDERWOOD. December 9, 1797. 110

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 27.

The Washington paper of Saturday last, states the Ohio to be very high, and very full of ice, notwithstanding which two boats had arrived at Lexington.—It may therefore be expected that next Monday will bring the long wished for mail.

A gentleman immediately from Natchez, brings the following information.—That an officer of the United States had assured him that there was at that time two detachments of Spanish troops in motion, one ascending, and another descending the Mississippi river;—that they were destined to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Natchez, and that they were instructed by their government to order Mess. Elliott and Pope, with their troops to leave the country without delay. It was at the same time observed, that unless they were assisted by the inhabitants, their situation would be deplorable.

An election was held on the 16th & 20th instant, in Montgomery county, for a representative in the General Assembly of this State, in the room of Bennett Clarke, whose election was contested, when Mr. Clarke was re-elected by a large majority.

To-morrow, we understand, is the day appointed for the execution of James Swango.

* * The time of hiring Negroes advertised by John Young was wrong inferred—it is the 1st and not the 15th of January; At which time those who hired them for the present year are requested to discharge their bonds.

NOTICE, That the annual election for trustees of this town will be held at the Court house on Saturday the 6th of January 1798, at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board. JOHN ARTHUR, Clk. Lexington, Dec. 26, 1797. The Board of trustees will meet at Robert Megowan's, on Friday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—As the intention of this meeting is to settle all the business of the present year, it is requested that all those who are indebted, as well as those who have demands against the board will attend. J. A.

Notice, WHEREAS little attention has been paid to an advertisement of the Executors of James Parker deceased, requesting all those indebted to the late firm of Alexander & James Parker, to make immediate payment &c. And whereas the Executors cannot discharge the duties imposed on them by their oaths and the nature of their appointments unless they take legal measures for the collection of the outstanding debts of said firm; it becomes necessary once more to request all those indebted as above, to make payment to Alexander Parker, on or before the twelfth day of February next, otherwise they may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of an attorney, and suits ordered immediately after that day, against all delinquents without discrimination. ALEX. PARKER, JOHN COBURN, JOHN BRADFORD, Ex'rs. December 25, 1797.

Notice, THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their January court, by the subscriber hereof, for an order to establish a town to be called Newgarden, on part of a tract of Land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was that well known place called English's Station; also for the purpose of appointing and settling in certain trustees, the aforesaid premises, agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVANT, Town of Washington.

David Humphreys; CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth M'Coys's house on Mill street, the second house from Short street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale, BY the subscriber, in Lexington, on the second Monday in January, 1798, for CASH, two likely NEGRO FELLOWS, under good character, and perhaps equal to any in the State—they have had the small pox, measles, &c. &c. The sale will begin at one o'clock, in the court house yard. ELI CLEVELAND. December, 1797. 121

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commission appointed by the county court of Mason, in said county; on Monday the 22d day of January and on Thursday the 25th day of January, and also on Monday the 29th day of January next, on the North fork of Licking, at Capt. Joseph Berry's about one mile above the bridge (over said North fork), on the road which leads from Washington to May's Lick, to peruse the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting the improvement and special calls of a pre-emption right of Clough Overton, assignee of William Bartlett; JOHN OVERTON, Mason county Kent—her at low lucky, December 27, 1797. C. Overton deceased.

GEORGE TEGARDEN, Has just Received and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE; CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware &c. Which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for CASH. December 27, 1797. 11

FOR SALE, FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Overton's, Lexington. ROBERT BRADLEY. 2

TROTTER AND SCOTT, HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts, and complete disengagement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of complying suits against any. Lexington, December 19, 1797. 3

EDWARD WEST, On High Street, Lexington, 3 RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received his stock, and is now ready to serve any gentleman who may please to favor him with their custom. He will carry on the Silver, Gold, and Watch business, in their various branches—and from a supply of materials and tools he expects to have in a short time, will be able to dispatch business on the shortest notice. December 19.

FOR SALE, DIRECT FROM PHILADELPHIA; A good assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SADDLERY AND HARD WARE; 2 Which will be sold, by the Packmen, on the most reasonable terms—Apply to ANDREW HOLMES. Lexington, December 22.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond for eighty-five and a half acres of land, given by the subscriber to Alexander Walker, of Scott county, bearing date the 6th of November, 1797; as said bond was given for land in the Miami purchase; and it is evidently appears from Judge Symmes's certificate he never was entitled to any said land. Notice is now in Georgetown Jail, for a supposed forgery of a deed for said land. MARTIN NALL.

Harvey's Meditations for sale at this Office.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

FOR OUR FAIR READERS.

Advice to a young lady shortly after her marriage—By an unmarried lady.

Dear Jenny, face the single fate
You've left, and count yourself a mate;
Since matrimony's a wife,
And bliss or woe's in'de'd for life;
A trifling miff the way would show
To gain the bliss and miss the woe.
But, first of all, I must suppose
You've with mature reflection chose;
And, this premise, I think you may
Have find'd to married bliss the way.

Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere in life—
Within that sphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight.
To guide the nurse with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bliss the day
He gains his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
To be the time-worn wife's confidant;
Then never think domestic life
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But daily choose to do it right,
That might be waited by neglect.
Be frugal—be temperate—be true,
And always keep the golden rule.
Be always kind, but seldom fine;
Let decent neatness round you shine.
If once false decency be fled,
Love soon defects the genial bed.
Not vice your house, though near & clean;
In all things keep a proper mean.
Moth of our sex mistake in this:
Too anxious some—some too remiss.

The early days of wedded life
Are oft' a-sail with childish strife.
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that feigning light and fair.
For that's the time, by a nice art
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm his reason, dress your mind,
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;
Rain'd on our days, 'twill endure
From time and death itself secure—
Be sure you ne'er for love's content,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obduracy rise.
Heav'n gave to man superior sway;
Then have him and him at once obey.
Let sudden frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always cheerful—never loud.
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper or repose.

Ahead for happiness ne'er roam,
'Tis happiness renders at home.
Still make your partner easy at home,
Man finds abroad sufficient care.
In every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
Till death's world does pleasure call.
With cheerful heart his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.
Should passion e'er his soul define,
Serenely meet the burning flame.
Never in word war engage;
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.
With all your sex's softening art,
Recall his railing to your heart.
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly teach his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense;
Few husbands pardon offendence.
I will defend raile—dignity it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds—
Then shun, oh! don't fear that still
I'll think him wiser than yourself.
If you should otherwise believe,
Ne'er let him find a thought perceive.
When cases invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathizing part;
Yet, kindly bear your share of pain,
And half his trouble still sustain.
From rising morn till setting night,
To see him please your chief delight—
But now methinks I hear you cry
Shall the pretend—oh, vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife!
I own you've ample cause to chide,
And, blushing, throw my pen aside.

ANECDOTE.

In such of the Roman Catholic countries, where superstition still has a hold, there is an order of priests called Friars, who cannot by law exercise certain functions belonging to the higher order of priesthood—a young lady some years ago called into a monastery at a place called Calabre, in the island of Madeira, in order to console, and nursing a friar (or brother) of that house, who in one of the chapels, he knelt down by him and told him all her fine—the friar said nothing—the asked him the situation—“I am no priest, (said the lady), I cannot give you absolution.” “No priest?” (said the lady, very much surprised), and in a great passion. “No madam,” (answered the friar), “I am a monk, (said she), I'll go and complain to your superiors, for you are daring to take my confessor!”—“And I'll go,” (returned the friar), “and tell all your blabbing to your husband!”—“Mum was the word.”

To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January 1798, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be published once a week only, on that fixed paper denominated *quarto*, which is about one third larger than what we at present use. The price will be Three Dollars per annum; but if we should find procuring such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we shall publish the present fixed paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to subscribers. JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that subscription reasons should be given for this intended change, especially as the principal reasons formerly given for publishing twice a week still exist; the following, to every impartial reader, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory—

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; an event of so much importance to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper been continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at its advanced price, the whole amount received for his subscriptions will not defray the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week, on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support, without a prospect of better employment. And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his profits were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper, would contribute to strengthen an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which, he was conscious time would be the best antidote. These are the most honorable reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his connection with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.



BLAZE, WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson, of Kentucky, in Virginia, will stand the ensuing season which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 3 from Lexington; and may cover mares at five pounds each, the season. A promissory article, note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single year, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds. There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclosed for mares from a distance, at 3 per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Eastbrake, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Copt Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vihla's Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hantley, and out of Trumpett's dam, which was out of a daughter of Doddworth and Layton's barmaid. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the fillet of Chrysler. Chrysler is the sire of Hibe, the dam of Daredo. BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, A true copy of the original from England.

MICHAEL NELSON, October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported stud horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a pure and good gelding.

MICHAEL NELSON, Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a thousand pounds.

H. N.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, Scott county, a four year old, near five years old, 13 hands high, branded IP on the near shoulder and buttock, a small star, paces and trots; appraised to 60.

August 28, 1797.

HUGH SHANNON.

FOR SALE.

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, lying about 14 miles from Franklin, not far from the head of Cedar creek. My price for it is \$4. Also a good MILL SEAT, with about thirty acres of Land, lying on Boone's creek, a good road to it, and also a good road from it to the Kentucky—It will be sold very low for Cash. For terms apply to the subscriber.

ELI CLEVELAND, December 18,

23 Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 23d of April last, a black Mare about fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, branded on the right shoulder 22, though not perceivable unless fled, a small star, natural trotter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark mane and tail, with a small star, was rubbed on the nose and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for such information that I get them.

James Davies, Madison county, Nov. 13, '97.

2 For Sale.

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Hamilton, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Port William, adjoining Jesse Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

THE subscriber having declined the mercantile business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to pay off their respective balances to Samuel & George Trotter, who are now carrying on business in the house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter, Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

4 CASH Will be given for a likely Negro Girl.

Of good character, between the age of ten and fifteen years.—Enquire of the Printer.

I have to lease.

A large quantity of cleared Land—a few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredith, Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797. 6c

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE just imported a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which they are opening for sale at their store, next door to Stewart's printing office, and which they will dispose of either by whole sale or retail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp, Pork in barrels, Lard in Sicks, and Hides Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandize, if delivered in good order. Lexington, December 9.

I do distillers and orgers

WHO may incline to carry on the business of rectifying spirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may now be supplied with the necessary articles for carrying on the trade, by applying at the sign of Andrew Miller's Apothecary's shop near the pen Lexington. The articles principally are for making the following liquors, viz.

Spirituous anise-water, ditto clove-water, ditto orange-water, all sorts, &c. Also for making brandy and geneva which are in favor and put to the test. There are upwards of 300 lbs. of the best juniper berries, and icicles, mixed, which are the purest distilled from the other articles, if applied for in time. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole, or the juniper berries or Annie seed alone, or the whole of the articles for making brandy and cordials, will (if required) receive genuine instructions gratis, how to use them to the greatest possible advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, about a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 320 gallons, with a worm made of the very best pewter, having ten turns and weighing upwards of 300 lbs. with a large quantity of wrought iron suitable to fit up the still in the completest manner—also, the whole of the necessary tools, and a very long list of instructions given for fixing the works in the most complete order, so that it can be worked with more ease than many stills are now of 100 gallons.

N.B. Cordials can be made to more advantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM, of one hundred acres or upwards on the waters of Tate's creek—It is about one mile and a half from Winter's mill, and four miles from the Kentucky river; four acres of which is excellent timothy meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly two stories high, with an excellent spring not ten yards from the house—also, a good field, sufficiently large for four horses. On the field plantation there is a good public mill, and two branches sufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the hewing or distilling business. The place will hold sheep as the position is so want of money.

I. GSKAY, Samples of several sorts of the cornish. It may now be seen at the house of Mr. McCale.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—Therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 16th day of December next.

GEO. TIGGARDEN, September 5, 1797.

2200 acres of good LAND.

On Raven creek, Harrison county, 20 this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will show it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—Therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 16th day of December next.

GEO. TIGGARDEN, September 5, 1797.

Georgetown Filling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers,

and the public in general, that James Buitt, who worked my mill last season, works her again this season, and will attend at a mill on the first day of every Fayette court, at the house of Mr. Louis B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and also at the house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the first day of every court, for the same purpose.

Eljah Craig, November 14, 1797. 8w

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE.

Two thousand five hundred

acres of LAND, lying on the Tazewell, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed by one of the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjacent a tract advertised by him as Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLISS, Dec. 16.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-west of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Rainsford of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Lick, which empties a few miles above the three heads—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE, JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will attend on the 15th day of January 1798, on an entry of 6000 acres of land made in the name of John Larue, on the Ohio river opposite the Black oak grove where John Pen's land is entered; beginning on the river bank and running up the same, then and there to take the depostions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

INACLARUE, for the heirs of JOHN LARUE, December 5, 1797.

CATECHISM for YOUNG PRINCIPLES of practical religion,—may be had at this office.